



JAPANESE CONVERSATIONAL SERIES

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JAPANESE CONVERSATIONAL SERIES

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The First Course in the Study of the Japanese Language

Prepared and recorded under the supervision of Prof. KOICHI HOSHINA, Prof. KAKU JIMBO, Prof. HISAO TANABE and Mr. NASAO KUME.

> MODERNOPHONE, INC. Radio City NEW YORK, N. Y.

CARPENTIER

THE FIRST COURSE IN THE STUDY OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE

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FIDDY

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IA日本語の發音 -PRONUNCIATION OF JAPANESE-r

Recorded by Kaku Jimbo

Professor of General Linguistics and Japanese Phonetics at the Tokyo University of Science and Literature.

i母音の練習

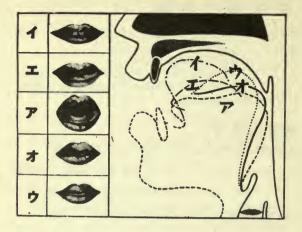
VOWELS AND THEIR PHONETIC EXERCISE

- Japanese Vowels: There are not more than five vowels in the pronunciation of the standard Japanese language and all the other sounds are made by the combination of these five vowels and the consonants. They are $\not i = [i] \neq [i] \neq [a]$ $\not a = [o]$ and $\not a = [u]$. When compared with English sounds with which the reader is familiar, these five vowels are as follows:
 - 1 [i] like i in machine, but short.
 - I [e] like e in pen, but short.
 - 7 [a] like a in father, but short.
 - 1 [o] like o in *board* without r, but short.
 - ウ[u] like oo in moon, but short.

The following diagram and pictures show the position and height of the tongue and the proper opening of the lips when the vowels are pronounced correctly.



東 73327



EXERCISE

There is a pause after each vowel so that the student can learn the correct pronunciation by imitating the sound of each model during the pause.

RECORD

イ(i) エ(e) ア(a) オ(o) ウ(u)
イエアーアエイ
イエアエイ
アオウーウオア
アオウオア
イエアオウ
ウオアエイ

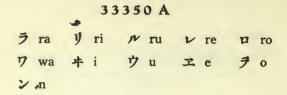
The student is advised to pronounce each vowel distinctly. Such sounds as x, z, etc. do not exist in the standard Japanese pronunciation.

ii 五十音 gojuuon (Japanese Syllabaries)

Japanese boys and girls are taught "Gojuuon" or Syllabaries, in primary schools, by which they learn to write "Katakana," one kind of the Japanese letters which was derived from the abbreviated or cursive style of Chinese characters. Gojuuon consists of ten groups. The basic group consists of the five vowels referred to in the previous exercise. Further groups are formed by adding a consonant to the basic vowels. These ten groups are made complete by adding > [n] at the end.

RECORD

P	a	イ	i	ウ	u	I	е	オ	0
カ	ka	キ	ki	ク	ku	ケ	ke	1	ko
サ	sa		shi	ス	su	セ	se	ソ	SO
タ	ta	チ	chi	ッ	tsu	テ	te	ŀ	to
ナ	na	=	ni	ヌ	nu	ネ	ne	1	no
~	ha	٤	hi	7	fu	\sim	he	ホ	ho
7	ma	-	mi	4	mu	×	me	モ	mo
ヤ	уа	1	i	ユ	yu	I	е	Э	уо



In the standard pronunciation 4 and \pm , \pm and \pm , and \pm and \mp are pronounced in the same way, though the characters are different, so that viewed phonetically this table of Katakana includes only 47 different syllables.

Consonants are approximately like those in English.

e.g.	sh—in she
	ch—in church
	j—in joy
	ğ—ng in sing

RECORD

p-

Sonants or Voiced Sounds

ガ	ĝa	ギ	ği	ガ	ĝu	ゲ	ĝe	Ц	ĝo
or	ga		gi		gu		ge		go
		,	(ĝ:	=ng ir	n sin	lg)			
ザ	za	3°	ji	ズ	zu	セッ	ze	ゾ	zo
ダ	da			ス					
3	ba	r.	bi	ブ	bu	~~~	be	ボ	bo
soui	nds								
18	pa	to	pi	70	pu	~	pe	ポ	ро

The five sounds ga, gi, gu, ge, go, when pronounced in a word from and after the second syllable, should be pronounced as nga, ngi, ngu, nge, ngo. For the phonetic explanation of these sounds in Katakana, $\pi^{\circ} \neq^{\circ} \mathcal{I}^{\circ} \mathcal{I}^{\circ} = \circ^{\circ}$ are used.

> [n] stands for a variety of nasals according to the following consonants.

- m before p, b, m.
- n before t, d, n.
- ng before k, g, ng.
 - n an imperfect ng. i.e. ng with imperfect closure at the back of the tongue and the soft palate.

IB日本語の發音 二 PRONUNCIATION OF JAPANESE-2

iii 単語ニヨル練習

PHONETIC EXERCISE WITH WORDS

i u stand for "unvoiced" vowels.



mimi ハナ

X

ear

hana

kuchi mouth

me



nose

eye



クチ

ユビ

yubi

アタマ atámá head

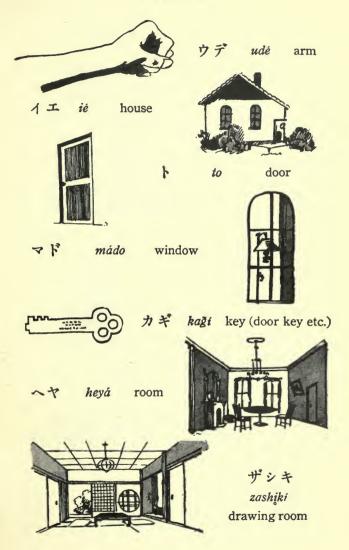


te

(b)

- hand

テ

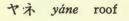


1

33350 B カベ kabe wall



レンガ renga brick





ケムリ kemuri smoke

chair





ックエ tsukue desk

ホン hóñ book







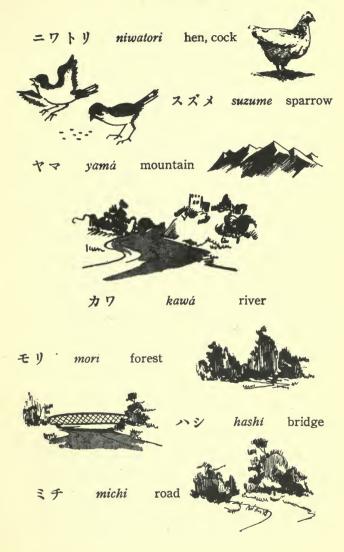
エノグ enogu paints

1 p iró colour



S. M.





sóra	sky
ása	morning
hirü	day-time
yöru	night
gozen	fore-noon (a.m.)
góğo	afternoon (p.m.)
chịchí	father
háha	mother
áni	elder brother
ane	elder sister
otóótó	younger brother
imöötö	younger sister
oji	uncle
oba	aunt
	ása hirú yóru gozen góğo chịchí háha áni ane otóótó imóótó oji

Note on Accent (') "Accent" in Japanese is a difference in the pitch of voice, so-colled "pitch-accent" or "word tone." ' shows the syllable with higher pitch than the rest of the word.

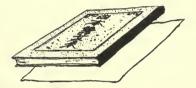
Unmarked words (e.g. hana) are those with practically even or level pitch.

Magan

レコードによる日本語の學習 THE FIRST COURSE IN THE STUDY OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE

II A) 日本語基本文型

Japanese Sentence Formulas-I



ホンガアリマス カミガアリマス hóñ-ga arimásu

kami-ğa arimásu

ホンガ	[hóñ-ġa]
アリマス	[arímásu]
カミガ	[kami-ğa]
アリマス	[arimásu]

MEANING

Hon means "book." Ga is a particle, or postposition, showing that hon which preceeds it is in the nominative case. Arimasu is for "is," and hon ga arimasu means "There is a book."

Note: Japanese nouns and pronouns make no inflexion and when they are used as a subject word either $\frac{1}{2}$ ga, nga or $\frac{1}{2}$ wa follows it, and when used as an object word, either $\frac{1}{2}$ o or = ni follows it, as "postposition."

No article is used in the Japanese language, and hon can be used for "a book," "books" "the book" or "the books."

Kami means "paper" or "a sheet of paper" or "sheets of paper." Kami ga arimasu means either "There is a sheet of paper," or "There are sheets of paper."

In spoken Japanese, $\prec su$ at the end of a sentence usually becomes voiceless, and *arimasu* is pronounced as *arimas*, dropping the final vowel. In the record, when it is pronounced as a word and not a part of a sentence, \prec is pronounced with *u* (*su* and not as *s* only).

To specify a vowel which should not be sounded, • will be put under it.



ヒトガイマス hito-ga imásy ヒトガ イマス イヌガ イマス イヌガイマス inú-ğa imásy hịto-ğa

imásu

inu-ğa

imásu

MEANING

Hito means "man." *Imasu* is just like "arimasu," but *imasu* is used with animate things in the meaning of existence, while *arimasu* is used with inanimate things in the same meaning. *Hito-ga imasu* therefore means "There is a man," or "There are men." As was explained before there is no inflexion for singular and plural numbers in Japanese nouns.

Inu means "dog." Inu-ga imasu means either "There is a dog," or "There are dogs."



ネズミガ ニゲマス Nezumi-ga nigémásy

ネコガ オツカケマス néko-ga okkákémásy

ネズミ	[nezumi]
ニゲマス	[niğémásu]
ネコ	[nėko]
オツカケマス	[okkáké másu]

MEANING

Nezumi means "rat." Nigemasu is for "run away." Neko means "cat." Okkakemasu means "run after."



ウシガ ネテ イマス ushi-ga nete imásy

コドモガ アソンデイマス

kodomo-ğa asóndé ímásu

ウシ	[ushi]
ネテイマス	[nete imásu]
コドモ	[kodomo]
アソンデイマス	[asondė-imásu]

MEANING

Ushi is the general term for a cow or an ox, or cows or oxen. Neteimasu is equivalent to "is lying down."

Here ushi-ga nete imasu means "A cow is lying down."

Kodomo is either for a child or for children. Asonde imasu is equivalent to "is (or are) playing or at play."



ホンガ アリマスカ hóñ-ža arimásuka

イヌガ イマスカ inú-ga imásuka

ウシガ ネテイマスカ ushi-ga nete imásyka

コドモガ アソンデイマスカ kodomo-ĝa asóndé imásyka

アリマスカ	[arimásyka]
イマスカ	[imásųka]
ネテイマスカ	[nete imásyka]
アソンデイマスカ	[asóndé imásyka]

Hon ga arimasuka is an interrogative form of hon ga arimasu. In the Japanese interrogative sentence neither the position of a verb is changed nor any interrogative pronoun is used as in the English sentences, but in the very last the particle ka is inserted. Interrogative sentences are usually pronounced by raising the intonation of the last word, same as in English.

Hon ga arimasu-ka—Is there a book? Inu ga imasu-ka—Is there a dog? Ushi ga nete imasu-ka—Is the cow lying down? Kodomo ga asonde imasu-ka—Are the children playing? (at play?)

> カミガ アリ・マスカ kami-ĝa arimásyka ハイ アリマス hái, arimásy イ、エ アリマセン iie, arimáséñ イヌガ イマスカ inú-ĝa imásyka

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ハイ イマス hái, imásy

イ、エ イマセン iie, imáséň

ネコガ オツカケマスカ néko-ğa okkáké-másyka

ハイ オツカケマス hái, okkáké másy

イ、エ オツカケマセン iie, okkáké-máséň

コドモガ アソンデイマスカ kodomo-ga asóndé imásyka

ハイ アソンデイマス hái, asóndé imásu

イ・エ アソンデイマセン

iie, asóndé imásén

ハイ	[hái]
イ・エ	[iie]
アリマセン	[arimáséñ]
イマセン	[imáseñ]
アソンデイマセン	[asónde imásén]

MEANING

- Kami-ga arimasuka. "Is there (any) paper?"
 - *Hai, arimasu.* "Yes, there is." (subject word *kami* is omitted.)
 - *Iie, arimasen.* No, there isn't. (subject word *kami* is omitted.)
- Inu-ga imasuka. Is there a dog?
 - *Hai, imasu.* Yes, there is. (subject word *inu* is omitted.)
 - *Iie, imasen.* No, there isn't. (subject word *inu* is omitted.)

Neko-ga okkakemasuka. Does the cat run after? Hai, okkakemasu. Yes, it does. (subject word neko is omitted.)

- *Iie, okkakemasen.* No, it doesn't. (subject word *neko* is omitted.)
- Kodomo-ga asonde imasu-ka. Are the children playing?
 - Hai, asonde imasu. Yes, they are. (at play) (subject word kodomo is omitted.)
 - *Iie, asonde imasen.* No, they are not. (subject word *kodomo* is omitted.)

カミガ アリマシタ kami-ga arimáshita

ヒトガ イマシタ hito-ğa imáshita

ネズミガ ニゲマシタ nezumi-ga nigé-máshita

ネコガ オツカケマシタ néko-ga okkáké-máshita

ウシガ ネテイマシタ ushi-ga nete imáshita

コドモガ アソンデイマシタ

kodomo-ĝa asóndé imáshita

アリマシタ	[arímáshita]
イマシタ	[imáshi̯ta]
ニゲマシタ	[niĝémáshįta]
オツカケマシタ	[okkáké-máshita]
ネティマシタ	[nete imáshita]
アソンデイマシタ	[asóndé imáshita]

MEANING

Arimashita is the past tense of arimasu. All verbs are inflected as mashita in the past tense. Kami ga arimashita. There was a sheet of paper. Hito-ga imashita. There was a man. Nezumi-ga nigemashita. The rat ran away. Neko-ga okkakemashita. The cat ran after. Ushi-ga nete imashita. The cow was lying down. Kodomo-ga asonde imashita. The children were playing. (at play)

II 日本語基本文型-2 Japanese Sentence Formulas-2



i オトオサン ワ ホンオ ヨンデイマス otoosañ-wa hon-o yonde-imásu

> オカアサン ワ キモノ オ ヌツテイマス okáasañ-wa kimono-o nútte-imásy

オトオサン ワ	[otoosañ-wa]
ホンオ	[hóñ-o]
ヨンデイマス	[yónde-imásų]
オカアサン ワ	[okáasan·wa]
キモノオ	[kimono-o]
ヌツテイマス	[nútte-imásy]

MEANING

Neesan-wa piano-o hikimashita.

The elder sister played the piano. Imooto-wa uta-o utaimashita.

The younger sister sang a song.

ネエサン	[neesan]	elder sister
ピアノ		piano 🗸
(cf. >> E	フヘホ パヒ	こっぺポ)
ヒキマシタ	[hikimashita]] played

Note: The root (infinitive) form of hikimashita is hiku. In everyday conversation, hiku is inflected to hikimasu for the present tense and hikimashita for the past tense. All verbs are inflected as mashita in the past tense. The Japanese verbs have no such forms as the present perfect tense, the past perfect tense, and the like. The inflexion mashita in the past tense is used for the present perfect tense and also for the past perfect tense.

The root form of utaimashita is utau.

This record has been made by students actually born and educated in Tokyo

Mr. Tashiro Takizawa	Miss	Kimi	Yoshida
Mr. Toshio Sakai	Miss	Taka	Kaneko
under the supervision of Prof. K. Jir	nb o .		



iii タカイ ヤマガ アリマス takái yamá-ğa arimásy

> オオキイ カワガ アリマス oókii kawa-ga arimásy

ヤマ	[yamá]
タカイヤマ	[takái yam á]
カワ	[kawá]
オオキイカワ	[oókii kawǎ]

MEANING

Takai yama-ga arimasu.

There is a high mountain. Ookii kawa-ga arimasu.

There is a large river.

タカイ	[takai]	high (<i>adjective</i>).
ヤマ	[yama]	mountain
タカイヤー	2	a high mountain
オオキイ	[ookii]	big or large (<i>adjective</i>)
カワ	[kawa]	river

オオキイカワ a large river Note: The position of the Japanese adjectives in a sentence is just like the English adjectives. They are inserted before the nouns and pronouns and modify them.



iv コドモノ クツガ アリマスカ

kodomo-no kutsú-ĝa arimásuka

ハイアリマス

hái, arimásu

オトナノ ボオシガ アリマスカ otona-no booshi-ga arimásuka

イ、エアリマセン

iie, arimáséñ

クツ	[kųtsú]
コドモノクツ	[kodomo-no kụtsú]
アリマス	[arimásu]
オトナノボオシ	[otona-no booshi]
アリマセン	[arimáséñ]

MEANING

Kodomo-no kutsu-ga arimasuka.

Are there children's shoes?

(or Have you children's shoes?)

- コドモノクツ kodomo-no kutsu children's shoes コドモノ "children's" or "of children" ("child's" or "of child")
- オトナノボオシ otona-no booshi men's hats or caps オトナ man, men, or grown-ups (male)

Note: *I no* is a particle following a noun or pronoun, expressing the possessive case. In English for some nouns apostrophe s ('s) is used, while in Japanese no such mark is used.

- Hai, arimasu. Yes, there are. (or Yes, we have.) Otona-no booshi-ga arimasuka. Are there men's hats?
- *Iie, arimasen.* No, there are not. (No, we have not.)



アナタワ ナニオ シテイマスカ anáta-wa náni-o shite imásyka

ワタシワ ホンオ ヨンデイマス watashi-wa hóñ-o yónde-imásy

アノヒトワ ダレ デスカ ano hito-wa dáre-desyka

ワタシノ イモオトデス watashi-no imóótó-desu

> ナニオ [náni-o] シテイマスカ [shite imásuka] アノヒト [ano hito] ダレデスカ [dáre-desyka] イモオトデス [imóótó-desy]

MEANING

Anata-wa nani-o shite-imasuka.

What are you doing?

Watashi-wa hon-o yonde-imasu.

I am reading a book.

Ano hito-wa dare desuka.

Who is she?

Watashi no imooto desu.

She is my younger sister. (Younger sister of mine.)

アナタ anata "you".

va a particle, postposition, showing the preceeding "you" is in the nominative case.

$$t = nani$$
 "what

- オ o a particle, postposition, showing that the preceeding "what" is in the objective case.
- シテイマス shite-imasu "is doing,""are doing," "am doing"
 - h ka a particle showing that this sentence is interrogative.

- "アノ ano "that"
 - צ ו- hito "man"" person"

Ano hito here means "she," but it may be used for "he" too.

ダレ dare "who"

デス desu "is"

ワタシノ watashi-no "my"

Note: In *watashi-no imooto desu*, the subject word is omitted. In English, however, it should be as "*She* is my younger sister."



vi アナタノ ニイサンワ ドコエ イキマシ タカ anáta-no níisañ-wa dóko-e ikimáshitaka

ガツコオエ イキマシタ gakkoo-e iktmáshita.

- イツ カエリマスカ itsu kaéri-másuka
- ユウガタ カエルデショオ yuugata káeru-deshoo.

ドコエ	[doko-e]
イキマシタカ	[iki-máshitaka]
ガツコオエ	[gakkoo-e]
イキマシタ	[iki-máshita]
イツ	[itsu]
カエリマスカ	[kaéri-másyka]
ユウガタ	[yuugata]
カエルデショオ	[kåeru-deshoo]

MEANING

Anata-no niisan-wa dokoe ikimashitaka.

Where did your brother go?

Gakkoo e ikimashita.

He went to school.

Note: The Japanese verbs have not any such forms as the present perfect tense, the past perfect tense, and the like. The inflexion *mashita* in the past tense is used for the present perfect tense and also for the past perfect tense. These two sentences may be past, present perfect, or past perfect, and *Gakkooe ikimashita* may be either one of the following three.

He went to school.

He has been to school.

He had been to school.

It is also for "He is gone to school."

Itsu kaerimasuka.

When will he be back?

Yuugata kaerudeshoo.

He will probably be back in the evening.

アナタノ=イサン anata-no niisan "your elder brother"

 $F = \pm doko e$ "where"

イキマシタ ikimashita past or past particle of ikimasu "go"

ガツコオ gakkoo "school"

x e a particle following a noun or pronoun, meaning "to" "in" or "at."

イツ itsu "when"

カエリマス kaerimasu "be back,""come back"

ユウガタ yuugata "evening," (" in the evening " or " toward evening ")

Note: Yuugata here is used as an adverb, meaning " in the evening."

カエルデショオ kcerudeshoo "will be back" "will come back"

Note : *Shoo* is an auxiliary verb in the future tense.

kaeru is an infinitive verb and de acts as a conjunction.

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レコードによる日本語の學習

THE FIRST COURSE IN THE STUDY OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE

III A やさしい文 EASY SENTENCES—I

i いろは Iroha syllabaries

The Japanese uses two sets of characters besides a lot of Chinese characters which they imported from China many hundred years ago. One is *katakana* which we used in the first and the second records, and the other is *hiragana*, which is more commonly used at present. *Hiragana* is also called *iroha* taking the first three characters.

<u>ل</u> ه	В	は	に	ほ	\sim	Ľ
i	ro	ha	ni	ho	he	to
5	b	n	ろ	を	b	か
chi	ri	nu	ru	0	wa	ka
よ	12	n	4	っ	ね	な
yo	ta	re	<i>so</i>	tsu	ne	na
5	む	ŕ	わ	の	お	く
ra	ти	u	i	no	0	ku
P	ま	け	Ś	1)	え	T
ya	ma	ke	fu	ko	е	te

あ	3	5	10	め	4	L
a	sa	ki	уи	me	mi	shi
2	ひ	\$	せ	す		
e	hi	mo	se	su		

ii はる [háru] SPRING

あたたかい はる atátákái háru

はるは あたたか

háru-wa atátákái

あたたかい はる が きました atátákái háru-ga kimáshita



- きれいな はなが さいています kireena haná-ga saite imásy
- さりが うれしそうに うたつています tori-ga uréshisóo-ni utatte imásy
- こごもたちも おもしろそうに あそん でいます

kodómótachi-mo omóshírósóo-ni asóndé imásy

MEANING

atatakai (adjective) warm.

haru spring (season).

atatakai haru warm spring.

Haru wa atatakai Spring is warm. (It is warm in Spring.)

Atatakai haru ga kimashita Warm spring has come.

Note: *Kimashita* is the present perfect tense of *kimasu* "come." It is also used for the past tense.

Kireena hana ga saite imasu Beautiful flowers are blooming.

Note : kireena "beautiful": hana "flower."

Tori ga ureshisoo-ni utatte-imasu. Birds are singing joyfully.

Note: Tori also means "fowls." The original form of *ureshisooni* is *ureshii* meaning "joyful" or "joyous."

Kodomotachi mo omoshirosooni asonde-imasu. Children are also plaving (happily).

Note: Kodomotachi specify the plural number of kodomo. Mo is a particle following nouns or pronouns or verbs or adjectives, or adverbs, meaning "also" or "too." The original form of omoshirosooni is omoshiroi.

iii to [natsú] SUMMER

あつい なつ atsúi natsú

なつは あつい natsú-wa atsúi



- くろい くもが でてきました kurói kúmo-ga déte kimáshita
- あたりが うすぐらく なりました átari-ža usuğuraku narimáshita
- すずしい かぜが ふいてきました suzúshii kaze-ĝa fúite kimáshita
- きつこ ゆうだちが くるでしよう kitto yuudachi-ja kúrudeshoo

MEANING

atsui (adjective) hot

natsu summer

Kuroi kumo-ga dete kimashita. Dark clouds have appeared.

Note: *Kuroi* means "dark" or "black." The present tense of *delekimashita* is *detekimasu*.

Atari-ga usuguraku narimashita. It has grown dusky all about.

Note: Atari means "surroundings," "about" or "near," and usuguraku "gloomy," "dim," "dusky." The present form of *narimashita* is *narimasu*.

Suzushii kaze-ga fuitekimashita. A cool wind has begun to blow.

Note: Suzushii means "cool," and kaze "wind." Fuitekimashita is a combination of fuku ("blow") and kimashita ("began" or "has begun").

Kitto yuudachi-ga kurudeshoo. It will certainly shower.

Note: Kitto means "to be sure," "surely," and yuudachi "shower." Kurudeshoo is a future form of kuru adding a suffix shoo.

iv **b** § [áki] AUTUMN

- すずしい あき suzúshíi áki
- あきは すずしい áki-wa suzúshíi
- あきに なりました áki-ni narimáshita
- たいそう すずしく なりました táisoo suzúshiku narimáshita
- きようは よい おてんきです

kyóo-wa yói oténki desu

やまへ あそびに いらつしやいませんか yamá-e asobi-ni irássháimásénka



MEANING

Aki-ni narimashita. "Autumn has come." or "It is autumn now."

Note: Aki-ni naru means "become autumn."ni naru is an incomplete verb just like "become" or "grow."

Taisoo suzushiku narimashita. It became very cool.

Note: *Taisoo* is an adverb equivalent to "very" or "very much."

Kyoo-wa yoi otenki-desu. It is fine weather today.

Note: Kyoo-wa means "today." Yoi or ii is an adjective very often used meaning "good," "fine," "nice," "splendid," etc.

In this sentence \rightarrow is used instead of \forall , and it is pronounced as *wa* and not *ha*. In the previous two records we used the kanas exactly according to their proper pronunciation, but in the ordinary written Japanese somewhat different spellings are used at present.

Yama-e asobi-ni irasshai-masenka. Would you not

go to mountains for pleasure?

Note: e is a postposition just like an English preposition "to." asobi-ni literally means "(in order) to play," but yama e asobi ni is just like the English "go for a picnic." Irasshai is a polite imperative form of iku "go," and irasshaimosenka

is equivalent to the English "Would you not like to go.....?"

- v sh [fuyú]
 - さむい ふゆ samúi fuyú

ふゆは さむい fuyú-wa samúi

さむい ひ. ですね samúi hi desune



- あさから ゆきが ふつています ása-kara yuki-ga futte-imásu
- のも やまも しろく なりました nó-mo yamá-mo shíroku narimáshita
- ばんまでには よほご つもるでしよう bam-máde-niwa yohodo tsumörú-déshóo

MEANING

Samui hi desu-ne. Cold day, isn't it?

Note: Samui means "cold," and hi means "day." Desu-ne is just like "isn't it " in English.

Asakara yuki-ga futte-imasu. From the morning, it is snowing.

Note: Asa means "morning" and kara means "from" or "since." Yuki means snow. The original form of *futte* is *furu* meaning "fall." Yuki ga futte-imasu may be translated as "snow is falling."

No-mo yama-mo shiroku narimashita. Both mountains and fields have grown (become) white.

Bam-madeniwa yohodo tsumorudeshoo. By evening, it will pile up quite a lot.

vi b'f [kázu] NUMERALS

1	2	ニつ	三つ	四つ	五つ
	hįtótsu	fytátsú	mittsú	yottsü	itsútsu
	六つ	七つ	八つ	九つ	+
	muttsü	nanátsu	yattsu	kokónotsu	tóo
2				四	Æ
	ichi	ni	sañ	shi	go
	六	七	八	九	+、
	rokú	shįchi	hachi	ku	jüu

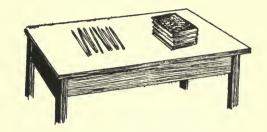
This record has been made by students actually born and educated in Tokyo

Mr. Toshiro Takizawa	Miss Kimi Yoshida
Mr. Toshio Sakai	Miss Taka Kaneko
under the supervision of Prof. K.	limbo.

III B やさしい文

i.

EASY SENTENCES-2



- 「つくえの うえに なにが ありますか」 Tsykue no uéni náni-ga arímásyka.
- 「ほんこ えんぴつが あります」 Hon-to empitsu-ga-arímásy.
- 「ほんは なんさつ ありますか」 Hóñ-wa nánsatsu arimásyka.

「ーさつ 二さつ 三さつ 四さつ みんなで 四さつ あります」

Issatsu nisatsu sánsatsu shísatsu, minnáde shísatsu arímásų.

「えんぴつは なんぼん ありますか」 Empitsu-wa námbon arímásuka.

「一ほん 二ほん 三ぼん 四ほん 五ほん…… 六ほん 七ほん 八ほん 九ほん 十ほん み

んなで十ほんあります」

Íppon níhon sámbon shíhon gohon róppon shichíhon hachíhón kuhon jüppon, minnáde júppon arímásu.

MEANING

Tsukue no ueni naniga arimasuka.

What is there on the desk?

Note: Ue or ueni means "on" or "upon," and no and ni are used as connectives.

Hon to empitsus-ga arimasu.

There are books and pencils.

Note : To is a particle following a noun or pronoun meaning "and" in the case of enumerating nouns or pronouns.

Hon-wa nansatsu arimasuka.

How many books are there?

Note: In counting things different numerals are used in Japanese, and books are counted by..... satsu. Nansatsu means how many (books).

Issatsu nisatsu sansatsu shisatsu, minnade shisatsu arimasu.

(counting) One, two, three, four; there are four books in all.

Empitsu-wa nambon arimasuka.

How many pencils are there?

Ippon nihon sambon shihon gohon roppon shichihon hachihon kuhon juppon, minnade juppon arimasu.

One, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight,

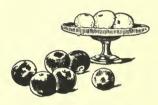
nine, ten; there are ten pencils in all.

Note: Pencils are counted by.....hon which, according to the previous sounds, changes to.....pon or.....bon. Anything long and thin like pencils and sticks are counted by adding.....hon.

ii.

「りんごが 六つ あ ります。みかんが 三 つ あります」

Riñgo-ga muttsú arimásu. Míkan-ĝa mittsú arímásu.





ſ	5	Ser	5	ヵ゚		八
人	5	ま	す	0	お	Ľ
J	の	Ĵ	か		Æ	に
h	で		お	h	な	の
J	かず			12	h	で
す	L					

Kodomo-ga hachínin imásu. Otškónoko-ga gonín de, onnánoko-ga sannín desu.



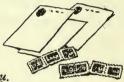
「ねこが 六ぴ きいます。五ひ きは こねこで す」

> Néko-ĝa roppiki imásų. Góhikįwa konéko desų.

「はがきこ き

がきが 三まい きつ てが 七まいです」 Hağaki-to kitteğa ariasy. Hagaki-ğa sámmai, kitteğa shichimai desy.

つてがあります。は



MEANING

Ringo-ga muttsu arimasu. Mikan-ga mittsu arimasu.

There are six apples. There are three oranges. (*Literally*: As to apples there are six. As to oranges, there are three.)

Note: Fruits are usually counted as follows: hitotsu, futatsu, etc.

Kodomo-ga hachinin imasu. Otokonoko-ga gonin de onnanoko-ga sannin desu.

> There are eight children; five (of them) are boys and three are girls.

(*Literally*: As to boys there are five, and as to girls there are three.)

Note : Men, women and children are counted as follows : *hitori, futari*, etc. This is given at the the end of this lesson.

Neko-ga roppiki imasu. Gohiki wa koneko desu.

There are six cats. Five (of them) are kittens.

Note : Animals, not so large in size, are counted by adding.....*hiki*, which is pronounced.....*piki* according to the previous sounds.

Hagaki-to kitte-ga arimasu. Hagaki ga sammai, kitte-ga shichimai desu.

There are postcards and postage stamps. As to postcards there are three, and as to postage stamps there are seven.

Note: Cards or stamps and the like, made of paper, are counted by adding.....mai. The pronunciation is always mai.

一人	二人	三人	四人	五人
hįtóri	fytari	sannin	yonin	gonin
六人	七人	八人	九人	十人
rokúnin	shichinin	hachínin	kunin	júunin
一匹	二匹	三匹	四匹	五匹
ippiki	nihiki	sámbiki	shihiki	góhiki
六匹	七匹	八匹	九匹	十匹
roppiki	shichihįki	hachihįki	kühiki	juppik i

一枚	二枚	三枚	四枚	五枚
ichímai	nímai	sámmai	yomai	gomai
六枚.	七枚	八枚	九枚	十枚
rokúmai	shichimai	hachima i	kumai	júumai

Note: 一、二、三……人、 匹、 枚 are Chinese characters which are very commonly used in Japan. Their pronunciation sometimes differs according to the other characters they are combined, *e.g.* 匹 *hiki* (*nihiki*) *piki* (*ippiki*), but 人 is always pronounced *nin* and 枚 always *mai*.



「あなたのかぞくはなんにんですか」 Anáta no kázoku-wa nánnin desyka.

「わたしの かぞくは みんなで 八にんで す。おぢいさんさ おさうさんさ おかあさ んさ にいさんさ ねえさんさ おごうごご いもうごです」

Watashi-no kázoku-wa minnáde hachínin desy. Ojiisan-to, otóosan-to, okáasan-to, níisan-to, néesan-to, otóótó-to, imóótó desy.

「おぢいさんは おいくつですか」 Ojiisaň-wa oikýtsú désyka.

「ことし 七十九です おばあさんは きよねん なくなりました」

Kotoshi shichijuukú desų. Obáasan-wa kyónen nakúnárimáshita.

「おこうさんは おいくつですか」 Otóosañ-wa oikútsú désuka.

「おこうさんは 五十一で おかあさんは 四十八です。にいさんは 二十五で いま き ようこにいます。ねえさんは 二十一 おこ うこは 十六 で いもうこは 十一です」

Otóosan-wa gojuuichi-de okáasañ-wa shijúúháchi desu. Niisañ-wa nijuugo de ima Kyooto-ni imásu. Néesan-wa nijuuichi, otóótó-wa juúrókú de imóótó-wa juútchi desu.

 十一
 十二
 十三
 十四
 十五

 juúichi
 juúní
 júusan
 juúshi
 júugo

 十六
 十七
 十八
 十九
 二十

 juúrókú
 juúshichi
 juúháchi
 júuka
 níjuu

三十	四十	Ŧī.+	六十	七十
sánjuu	shijúu	gojúu	rokújúu	shịchíjúu
八十	九十 [´]	百	Ŧ-	萬
hachijüu	kujúu	hyakú	sen	man

MEANING

Anata-no kazoku-wa nannin desuka.

How many people are there in your family?

Note: Kazoku here means "members of a family." Anata-no is used as the possessive case of anata "you."

Watashi-no kazoku-wa minnade hachinin desu.

The members of my family are eight in all.

ojiisan	"grandfather"
niisan	"elder brother "
neesan	"elder sister"
otooto	" younger brother "
imooto	" younger sister "

Ojiisan-wa oikutsu desuka.

How old is your grandfather?

Note: Oikutsu is a term of respect for ikutsu meaning "how many."

Kotoshi shichijuuku desu.

He is seventy-nine years old this year.

Note: *Kotoshi* means "this year," and the subject word *ojiisan* is omitted in this sentence.

Obaasan-wa kyonen nakunarimashita.

Grandmother died last year.

Note: Kyonen means "last year." Nakunarimashita (passed away) is a polite way of expressing shinda meaning "died."

Otoosan-wa oikutsu desuka.

How old is your father?

Otoosan-wa gojuuichi de okaasan-wa shijuuhachi desu.

Father is fifty-one (years old) and mother is forty-eight.

Niisan-wa nijuugo de ima Kyooto ni imasu.

Elder brother is twenty-five and is now in Kyooto.

Neesan wa nijuuichi, otooto wa juuroku de imoto wa juuichi desu.

Elder sister is twenty-one, younger brother is sixteen and younger sister is eleven.

From this record on, we use a different kanazukai (writing in kana) which was very recently established by the Rinji kokugo chosakai under the Ministry of Education. In the previous two records we wrote just as it is pronounced, but by this kanazukai. \rightarrow and \sim as postposition are used instead of ν and \pm though they are pronounced same as wa and e.

レコードによる日本語の學習

THE FIRST COURSE IN THE STUDY OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE

IX 會話の基礎練習 — FUNDAMENTAL EXERCISE IN CONVERSATION—I

(i)

おはようございます。 Good morning! おはようございます。 Good morning! きようは い ふ おて Fine weather to-day, んきですね。 isn't it? ほんこに い ふ おて Yes, it is. (Excel-んきです。 lent!)

Note: Ohayoo is a word of greeting used when people meet in the morning. *Ii* means "good," "fine," "lovely," "nice," etc. *Hontoni* means "quite true," "you are right," etc.

こんにちは。	Good day!
こんにちは。	Good day!
よくふりますね。	Good day! Good day! How it rains!
ほんこに いやな お	Yes, really unagree-
てんきです。	able weather.

Note: Konnichiwa is a word of greeting used on meeting in the daytime. Furimasu is a verb for "rain."

こんばんは こんばんは。 だいぶ すずしく な りましたね。 そうですね。たいそ Yes, it is. It has うすずしく なりま 1,12.

Good evening! Good evening!

It is getting quite cool. isn't it?

become quite cool.

Note: Daibu or daibun means "quite," "greatly," "considerably." Taiso is of nearly the same meaning, but is used to emphasize a little more.

もう 十時です おや	It is already ten
すみなさい。	o'clock. Won't you
2	go to bed?
では しつれいします	Then excuse me.
おやすみなさい。	Good night.
おやすみなさい。	Good night.

Note: Moo means " already " " now." Hours are counted as follows : ichiji, niji, sanji and so on. Oyasuminasai is either "go to bed" or "Would you not like to go to bed !" It can also be used to mean "Good night!"

(ii)

いつかえりますか。	When will you be
	back?
ゆうがたかえりま	I shall be back in
t.	the evening.

Note: Ittemairimasu is a conventional word used when one is leaving, and itteirasshai is said by one when seeing another off.

はい おはいりなさ Yes, come in. い。 どうんください。 やあ あなたですか。 はい おさしつかえあ りませんか。 い、え ごうぞ おか けください。 Yes, aren't you very busy? (Yes, hope you're not too busy.) No, please, sit down.	(戸をノツクする)	(knocks at the door)
ごめんください。Excuse me. (May I enter into the room?)やあ あなたですか。Oh, is it you? Yes, aren't you veryはい おさしつかえあ りませんか。busy? (Yes, hope you're not too busy.)い、え ごうぞ おかNo, please, sit down.	はい おはいりなさ	Yes, come in.
ごめんください。 やあ あなたですか。 はい おさしつかえあ りませんか。 い ふえ ごうぞ おか enter into the room?) Oh, is it you? Yes, aren't you very busy? (Yes, hope you're not too busy.) No, please, sit down.	60	
room?) やあ あなたですか。 はい おさしつかえあ りませんか。 い、え ごうぞ おか room?) Oh, is it you? Yes, aren't you very busy? (Yes, hope you're not too busy.) No, please, sit down.		Excuse me. (May I
やあ あなたですか。 い おさしつかえあ りませんか。 い 、え ごうぞ おか やあ あなたですか。 Oh, is it you? Yes, aren't you very busy? (Yes, hope you're not too busy.) No, please, sit down.	ごめんください。	enter into the
はいおさしつかえあ りませんか。Yes, aren't you very busy? (Yes, hope you're not too busy.)い、え ごうぞ おかNo, please, sit down.		room ?)
はいおさしつかえあ busy? (Yes, hope りませんか。 you're not too busy.) い、え ごうぞ おか No, please, sit down.	やあ あなたですか。	Oh, is it you?
りませんか。 you're not too busy.) い、え ごうぞ おか No, please, sit down.		Yes, aren't you very
busy.) い、え ごうぞ おか No, please, sit down.	はい おさしつかえあ	busy? (Yes, hope
い、えごうぞおか No, please, sit down.	りませんか。	you're not too
		busy.)
けください。	いっえ ごうぞ おか	No, please, sit down.
	けください。	

Note: Osashitsukae arimasenka means "Aren't you busy?" "Is that all right?" "May I come in?"

ごぶさたいだしまし	I haven't seen you
た。しばらくでし	for a long time.
120	

みなさん おたつしや Are the members of ですか。 your family all well? はい ありがこうござ Yes, they are, thank います。 you.

Note: Shibarakudeshita literally means "It is a long time (since I saw you last)" and gobusata itashimashita means "I did neither see you nor write to you all the while."

いまなんじですか。	What time (o'clock)
	is it, now?
十じです。	It is ten o'clock.
おや もう 十じです	O, ten o'clock al-
か。わたしは まだ	ready? I was
九時ごろださ おも	thinking it was
つて いました。	about nine o'clock
	yet.

Note: The original form of *omotte* is *omou* meaning "think." *Mada* means "yet" or "as yet." It also means "still" in other cases.

おいこま いたしま	I must be going. (I
す。	must say good-
	bye.)
おや もう おかえり	O, are you going al-
ですか。	ready?

では ごうぞ みなさ	Please give my re-
んによろしく。	gards to your
-	family.
はい ありがこうござ	Thank you. Good-
います。さような	bye.
6.	
さようなら。	Good-bye.

Note: *Dewa, hai*, here are not necessarily translated. They are only conventionally used.

たいそう くらくなり	It has become very
ました。きつこ あ	dark. Surely it
めがふりますよ。	will rain. (It is
10	sure to rain.)
それは こまりました	That's too bad. I
ね。わたしはかさ	have not brought
を もつて きませ	an umbrella with
んでしたが。	me.
それでは ごうぞ こ	Then take this um-
のかさを おもちく	brella with you,
ださい。	please.

Note: Ame is a noun for "rain," and furimasu is a verb for rain. $\stackrel{*}{\sim}$ and $\stackrel{*}{\sim}$ are pronounced nowadays exactly in the same way, but in the ordinary spelling $\stackrel{*}{\sim}$ is used when it works as a particle following nouns or pronouns in the objective case.

(iii)

ボーイをよんでくだ Will you please call さい。 in a waiter? なにか ごようです What do you want? か。 みずが ほしいので I want some water. す。 それでは わたしが I shall bring it for もつてきましよう。 you, then.

Note: Literally goyoo-desuka means "have something to do" or "have business upon one's hand" (goyoo ga aru).

ナイフを おもちです	Have you a knife
p°0	with you?
はいもつています。	Yes, I have.
ちょつご かして く	Please lend it to me
ださい、えんぴつ	for a short time.
をけずりたいので	I want to sharpen
す。	my pencil.
ごうぞ おつかいくだ	Please. (use it.)
さい。	
すみませんが その	Sorry to trouble you,

ほんをこつてくだ but will you please

さいませんか。

これですか。

えゝ そうです。ごう も ありがこうござ いました。 take that book for me? This one? Yes, that's it. Thank you very much.

This record has been made by students actually born and educated in Tokyo.

Mr. Toshiro Takizawa Mr. Toshio Sakai Miss Taka Kaneko under the supervision of Prof. K. Jimbo.

IV B 會話の基礎練習 二 FUNDAMENTAL EXERCISE IN CONVERSATION-2



あなたの おなまえ は なんご おつし やいますか。 たなか いちろう ご いいます。 おくには ごちらです か。 ふくおかです。

(i)

| What is your name?

My name is Ichiroo Tanaka.

Where is your native place?

My native place is in Fukuoka.

あのかたは あなたの	Is that person your
おくさん ですか。	wife?
そうです。わたしの	Yes, she is my wife.
かない です。	
あのかたは あなたの	Is that person your
おこさん ですか。	little boy?
いっえわたしのこ	No, he is not my
ごも では ありま	child.
せん。	

Note: Osshaimasuka is a polite form of iimasuka. Anata-no namae-wa nanto iimasuka is a sentence to be used by a superior to an inferior. Tanaka is a family name and in Japanese it is pronounced first. Okusan is a term of respect, and when a husband speaks of his wife he should use kanai and not okusan. Okosan means any one of "your children," "your sons," your daughters," etc. When the parents speak of their sons, etc. they should use watashi-no kodomo and not watashi-no okosan which is funny.

(**ii**)

いつこちらへいら	When did you come
つしやいましたか。	here?
ーしゆうかん まえ	I came here a week
です。	ago.
ざんな ごようじで	On what business
いらつしやいまし	did you come?
たか。	

55575-	
けんぶつに きたので す これから ごちらへ いらつしやいます か。	I came here for sight- seeing. Where are you going from here?
はこねへ いきます。	I am going to Hakone.
あ、そうですか。それからごちらへい	Is that so? Where are you going from
らつしやいますか。 かまくらへいきます。	there? I shall go to Kama- kura.
いつ おかえりに な りますか。	When will you come back?
こんげつの すえに かえるつもりです。	I expect that I shall be back at the end of this month.

Note: Irasshaimashitaka is a polite word of kimashitaka, like osshaimasuka to iimasuka.

Goyooji is a polite word for yooji. $rac{d}$ and $rac{d}$ is an honorific prefix of nouns, adjectives, verbs, and adverbs. O is of genuine Japanese origin, while go is of Chinese origin and mostly used with Chinese compounds.

Kongetsu-no sue means the end of this month. Kaeru tsumori desu is somewhat different from kaerudeshoo which is equivalent to "I shall be back."

From this lesson we will use some Chinese characters. The present Japanese language is composed of four different elements: 1, Word of genuine Japanese origin: 2, Chinese words (including Buddhist terms other than Sanscrits): 3, Word of foreign origin; and 4, Word of mixed origin. You will gradually be taught Chinese characters which are very commonly used at present.

何日 nannichi "what day"

四月二十五日 shigatsu nijuugonichi "April 25th" 何曜日 nan-yoobi "what day of the week"

nan or nani means "what"

土曜日 doyoobi "Saturday"

何時 nanji "what time" or "what o'clock"

十一時二十一分 juuichiji nijuu-ippun twenty-one

minutes past eleven o'clock

二時 niji two o'clock

田中さん Tanaka-san Mr. Tanaka

(iii)

きょうは 何日 です	What day is it today?
か。 四月二十五日 です。 きようは 何曜日 で	It is April 25th. What day of the week is it today?
すか。	week is it today? It is Saturday.

いまは 何時 ですか。 十一時 二十一分 で す。 もう おひる ですね、 ごご ごこかへ い らつしやいますか。 二時から 笛中さんの こころへ いきま

What.time is it now? It is twenty-one minutes past eleven.

- It is noon now. Are you going anywhere in the afternoon?
- I am going to Mr. Tanaka's from two o'clock.

Months :

す。

	月	ichigatsu	January
-	月	nigatsu	February
=	月	sangatsu	March
24	月	shigatsu	April
Ħ.	月	gogatsu	May
六	月	rokugatsu	June
七	月	shichigatsu	July
八	月	hachigatsu	August
九	月	kugatsu	September
+	月	juugatsu	October
+ -	月	juui chigatsu	November

十二月 juunigatsu December

Days :

		日	ichijitsu	the first day
		日	hutsuka	the second day
		日	mikka	the third day
四		日	yokka	the fourth day
Ŧī.		H	itsuka	the fifth day
六		日	muika	the sixth day
·Ŀ		日	nanoka	the seventh day
八		日	yooka	the eighth day
九		日	kokonoka	the ninth day
+		日	tooka	the tenth day
+		日	juuichinichi	the eleventh day
+		H	juuninichi	the twelfth day
+		日	juusannichi	the thirteenth day
+	四	日	juuyokka	the fourteenth day
+	Ŧī.	日	juugonichi	the fifteenth day
+	六	日	juurokunichi	the sixteenth day
+	-1:	日	juushichinichi	the seventeenth day
+	八	日	juuhachinichi	the eighteenth day
+	九	日	juukunichi	the nineteenth day
#	+	日	hatsuka	the twentieth day

		₽ +			the twenty-first day the thirtieth day
W	Week Days:				
	日	曜	日	nichiyoobi	Sunday
	月	曜	日	getsuyoobi	Monday
	火	曜	日	kayoobi	Tuesday
	水	曜	日	suiyoobi	Wednesday
	木	曜	日	mokuyoobi	Thursday
	金	曜	日	kin-yobi	Friday
	土	曜	日	doyoobi	Saturday

(iv)

日本では ゆうびんの
りようきんは い
くらですか。
はがきが 一錢五厘
で、てがみが 三
錢です。
がいこくゆきの ゆう
びんも おなじ で

すか。

What is the cost of postage in Japan?

- They charge one sen five rin for a postcard and three sen for a letter.
- Is it the same for out-going mails?

- いゝえ、がいこくゆ きは はがきが 六 錢で てがみが 十 錢です。
- それでは 六錢の 切手 を十枚ご、 十錢の 切手を 十枚 くだ さい。
- 二圓ですね。それで は 四十錢の おつ
 - りです。

- No. They charge six sen for a postcard and ten sen for a lctter for outgoing.
- Then give me ten six sen postage stamps and ten ten sen ones.
- Two yen, is it? Then here is your change of forty sen.

	錢	issen	one sen
	錢	nisen	two sen
	錢	sansen	three sen
四	錢	yonsen	four sen
E	錢	gosen	five sen
六	錢	rokusen	six sen
七	錢	nanasen	seven sen
八	錢	hassen	eight sen
L	錢	kyusen	nine sen
+	錢	jissen	ten sen

Note: This may as well be pronounced jussen.

	+	錢	nijissen	twenty sen
Ē	+	錢	sanjissen	thirty sen
四	+	錢	yonjissen	forty sen
Æ	+	錢	gojissen	fifty sen
六	+	錢	rokujissen	sixty sen
七	+	錢	nanajissen	seventy sen
八	+	錢	hachijissen	eighty sen
九	+	錢	kyujissen	ninety sen
-[副-	·+=	弦 ichienni	iuusansen one yen and
	12:5	• I		twenty three sen
PTY 1		tion of	1 7 614	
四-	ヤハ	圓力		ıjuuhachiyen gojuuhassen
			forty-eig	ht yen and fifty-eight sen
百		圓	hyaku-yen	one hundred yen
千		圓	sen-yen	one thousand yen
	萬	圓	ichiman-yen	ten thousand yen
百七十九圓五十六錢 Hyakunanajuukyuyen- gojuurokusen One hundred and seventy nine yen and fifty-six sen.				

Note: 十一錢 juu-issen. 十二錢 juu-nisen. 十三錢 juu-sansen. 十四錢 juu-yonsen. 十五錢 juu-gosen. 十六錢 juu-rokusen. 十 七錢 juu-shichisen. 十八錢 juu-hassen. 十九錢 juu-kyuusen.

レコードによる日本語の學習

THE FIRST COURSE IN THE STUDY OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE

V やさしい會話 EASY CONVERSATION

i On Meeting a Friend (Men)



「本田さん」

「やあ 水野さんです か。今日は」

「今日は。ごちらへ」

- 「ちよつこ 伯父の家 まで」
- 「いつしよに お茶を のみませんか」

(Hallo) Mr. Honda! Hallo, Mr. Mizuno.

How are you? How are you? Where are you going?

- I am going to my uncle's.
- Would you not like to take tea with me?

「えゝありがごう。で も 今日は すこし いそぎますから、 また このつぎに」 「そうですか。それで 」 はまた、 さような ら」 「さようなら、

Thank you, but I must hurry today.

Is it so? Then, goodbye.

Good-bye.

Note: Konnichi-wa is just like "How are you?" or "Good day," and is a word of greeting. Chotto has no special meaning; it means "just" or a "bit," etc. Kono tsugini is a word Japanese people say very often meaning "Let us leave that for another time." Mata in the answer means "some other time."



(women)

「大川さんでは ござ | Isn't it Miss Oo-いませんか。」 kawa? 「まあ 波多野さん し | O, Miss Hatano. Isn't

ばらく」	it quite a long
	time since I saw
	you last?
「しばらく。お買物」	Yes, quite a long
	time. For shop-
	ping?
「いゝえ、ちよつこ伯	No; just to go to
母の家まで」	my aunt's.
「そう、ではまた」	Is it so? Then see
	you again.
「ではまた。さような	Yes, again. Good-
6,	bye.
「さようなら」	Good-bye.

Note: San is extensively used as an honorific title both for men and women, married or not. Shibaraku is quite a common word Japanese people use, meaning "You are quite a stranger" or "It is a long time since I saw you last."

二、訪問 A Visit

客「ごめんくだい」	Visitor :- Excuse me.
女中「ごなた です	Servant : Your name,
か」	please.
客「中山ですが、御	Visitor : I am Naka-
主人はおいでにな	yama. Is the
りますか」	master in?

女中「はい、 おいで になります。ちよ つこおまちくださ い」 主人「やあ、ようこそ。 さあ、ごうぞ おあ がりください」 客「おじやま いたし ます」

- Servant:-Yes, he is. Please wait a minute.
- Master :-- Oh, welcome ! Please come in.

Visitor :- Excuse me.



主人「ほんさに しば らく でしたね」 客「ごうも ごぶさた Master :-- It's a long time since I saw you last. Visitor :-- Really, you

いたしました」

- 主人「みなさま おか わり ありません か」
- 客「はい みなたつし やで おります。お たくでは いかが ですか」
- 主人 「ありがこう。み な たつしやで お ります。 さあ、お 茶を一つ ごうぞ」 客 「ありがこうござ います。いただき ます.
- 主人「もうーつ いか がですか」
- 客「いえ、もう けつ こうです」
- 客「それでは もう お いさま いたしま す。ごちそうさま

must forgive my long absence.

- Master :-- Is everybody well at home?
- *Visitor* :--Yes, thanks. They are all well. How is your family?
- Master :-- Thanks, all are well. Here, have a sip of tea.

Visitor :- Thank you.

Master :--How about another ?

Vtsitor :-- No, thank you.

I have had enough. Visitor — I must be going. Many thanks for your courtesy.

でした, 主人「いゝえ、なんの おかまいも いた しませんで、もう すこし ゆつくり して くださるこ い、のですが、 客「でも、これからま だ ゆかなければ ならないこころが ありますから し つれい いたしま す. 主人「そうですか。そ れでは ごうぞま たおいでくださ 5. 客 「ありがこうござ います。ではごめ んください 主人「ごうぞ みなさ まによろしく、

Master:-Don't mention it. Nothing at all. It would be so nice if you could stay a little longer.

- Visitor:-But I have another call to make, so will you please excuse me?
- Master :-- Is that so? Please come again.
- *Visitor* :-- Many thanks, indeed. Excuse me.
- Master:-Best regards to everybody.

三、道をたづねる Asking the way



甲「ちよつさ おたず ねします。ゆうび んきよくへは ご う いつたら いゝ でしようか」

- 乙「それは もうひさ つ さきの さほり です。この さほり を ずつさ おいで になるさ ひだり がわに ぎんこう が あります」 甲「はい、
- 乙「その ぎんこうの かごを まがつて、

- A:—I beg your pardon. Which is the way to the postoffice?
- B:—Just one block further. If you go straight down this road, there is a bank to the left.

A:-Yes.

B: When you reach the bank and turn

つぎの 四つかご を みぎへ おいで に なりますご」

- 甲「つぎの四つかご を みぎへですか」
- 乙「えゝ、みぎへ ま がつて まつすぐ に おいでになる こ ひだりがわに あります」
- 甲 あゝ そうです か。ごうも あり がこうございまし た」
- 乙「いゝえ、 ごうい たしまして」

to the left, there is a four-way crossing. Then turn to the right—

- A:---Turn to the right at the fourway crossing?
- B:—Yes, if you turn to the right and follow the road straight down, you will find the postoffice to the left.
- A:—Is that so? Thank you very much.

B:-No. Not at all.

V. やさしい會話 EASY CONVERSATION

i. 紹介 Introduction

- 甲「ごしようかい い たします。このか たは 長崎から お いでに なつた 山 本良雄さんです」 乙「はじめて おめに かゝります。わた くしが 山本で ご ざいます。ごうぞ
- よろしく」 丙 「わたくしは大村 豊吉で ございま す。ごうぞよろし く」
- 乙「つい さくじつ こ ちらへ まいりま した」
- 丙「ああ そうです か。しばらくごた いざい ですか」

- A:—Allow me to introduce Mr. Yamamoto. He has just arrived from Nagasaki.
- B:--Very pleased to meet you. My name is Yamamoto.
- C:—I am Oomura Toyokichi. Very glad to know you.
- B:—I arrived just yesterday.
- C:-Do you intend to stay here for a while?

- 乙「一月ほごの よて いでおります。
- 丙 「そうですか。 か なり ゆつくり ご たいざいですね。 ごちらにおごまり ですか」
- 乙「帝國ホテルに ご まつて おります」

- B:—I expect to remain here for about a month.
- C:—Is that so? You are staying on more or less for a long time, aren't you? Where are you staying?
- B:—At the Imperial Hotel.



甲「いらつしやいま | A:—What can I do し」 for you?

- 乙「ハンケチを みせ てください」
- 甲「きぬのこ あさの こ ありますが、ご ちらに いたしま しようか」
- 乙 「そうですね、あ さのを みせて く ださい」
- 甲 「かしこょくまし た。こんなのてよ いかがでしようか」
- 乙「これは いくらで すか」
- 甲「一枚 二圓でござ います」
- 乙「もうすこし やす いのは ありませ んか」
- 甲「これなら 一枚 一 圓五十錢で ござ います」

- B:—Show me a few handkerchiefs.
- A:—We have both silk and linen. Which do you prefer?
- B:-Well, show me the linen ones.
- A :—Yes, sir. How about these?
- B:—How much do these cost?
- A :-- Two yen per piece.
- B:—Haven't you got some a little cheaper?
- A:—If these will do, it will cost you one yen fifty a piece.

- 乙「これに しましよ う。これを 三枚 ください」
- 甲 「ありがこうござ います」

乙「十圓 ですが」

甲「かしこまりまし た。四圓五十錢で すから 五圓五十 錢 のおつりで ご ざいます。ごうぞ おあらため くだ さい」

- B:—I'll take this. Please give me three.
- A :—Thank you very much.
- B:—Here is a ten yen bill. Will you please break it for me?
- A:—Yes, certainly. The total charge comes up to four yen fifty, therefore you will receive a change of five yen fifty. Please examine it.
- B:-Quite correct.
- A :---Many hanks. Please come again.

iii. 料理店で At the	Restaurant
甲「料理は 何が で	A :Wh
きますか」	make
乙「日本料理も 西洋	B:-Botl
料理も できます」	and for
甲「スキ燒は できま	A :How
せんか」	yaki?
乙「はい、できます」	B:-Yes,
	make
甲「では、スキ焼にじ	A:-The
ましよう」	sukiya
乙「おのみものは 何	B:-What
に いたしましよ	like to
うか」	
甲「そうですね。 ビ	A:-Let
ールを ください」	Bring
	beer.
乙「かしこまりまし	B:-Yes,
12,	
甲「ねえさん、手を	A : Nee
あらうごころは	is the
ごちらですか」	
乙「はい、こちらで	B:-This

A	:-Wł	nat	can	you
	make	her	e?	

- B:-Both Japanese and foreign dishes.
- A :-- How about sukivaki?
- B:-Yes, we can make it.
- A:-Then I'll have sukiyaki.
- B:-What would you like to drink?
- A:—Let me see. Bring me some beer.
- B:-Yes, sir.
- A:--Neesan, where is the lavatory?

B:-This way, please.

ございます。ごあ | (I'll show you the んない いたしま しよう. 甲「いそいで 用意し てくださいね.

乙「はい、 かしこま りました。

way.)

- A :---Please hurry up with the preparation.
- B:-Yes. sir.

iv. 停車場で At the Station



甲「このつぎの 京都 ゆきの きしやは なんじに でます か, 乙「九時二十五分で

す」

- A:-At what time does the next train for Kyoto leave?
- B:-Nine twentyfive.

- 甲「きゆうこう です A か」 乙「はい、そうです」 B 甲「それでは きつぷ A を。二等です」
- 乙 「十一圓四十六錢 こ きゆうこうけ ん 二圓 いただき ます」
- 甲「しんだいが あり ますか」
- 乙「ございます。 う えも したも ござ います」
- 甲「それでは した を」
- 乙「四圓五十錢で ご ざいます」
- 甲「しよくごうは あ りますね」
- と「はい、ございます。ではきつぶこ

A:-Is it an express :

B:-Yes, it is.

- A:-Then, please let me have a ticket. Second class.
- B:—Eleven yen fortysix plus two yen for express charge.
- A :---Have you any berths available?
- B:-Yes, sir. Both upper and lower.
- A:-Then let me have one lower.
- B:-Four yen fifty, please.
- A :—I suppose there is a diner.
- B:--Yes, there is. As the total cover-

きゆうこうけんご しんだいけんごで 十七圓九十六錢で すから二圓四錢の おつりで ござい ます」

ing fare, express charge and berth is seventeen yen ninety-six sen, your change will be two yen four sen.

甲「ありがこう」

A:-Thank you.

v. ホテルで At the Hotel

- 甲「へやが あります か」 乙、「お二人さまです ね。ございます。 このへやさ この へやが あいてお ります」 甲「では これに し ましよう」 乙「ありがこうござ
 - います。すぐ ご あんない いたし ますから ちよつ こ おまちくださ

- A :—Have you any rooms?
- B:—For two people? Yes, we have. This room and this room are vacant.
- A :—I'll fix on this room.
- B:—Thank you very much. Please wait a minute. I will show you to the room right away.

V',

- 甲「西洋しきの おふ ろが ありますね」 乙「ございます」 甲「すぐ しよくじを したいご おもい ますが」 乙「いつでも よろし
- こ いうじも よろし うございます」
- 甲「それでは へやへ 行きましよう。こ の にもつを もつ てきて ください」 乙「はい、かしこまり ました」

- A:—I suppose there is a European bath.
- B:-Yes, sir.
- A :---I would like to eat right away.
- B:-We are ready any time.
- A:—Then I will go up to my room.
 Please bring this luggage along.
 B:—Yes, sir.

This record has been made by students actually born and educated in Tokyo.

Mr. Toshiro Takizawa	Miss	Kimi	Yoshida
Mr. Toshio Sakai	Miss	Taka	Kaneko
under the supervision of Prof. K. Jin	nbo.		

レコードによる日本語の學習 THE FIRST COURSE IN THE STUDY OF THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE

VI. 會話 CONVERSATION

日本 NIPPON

- 甲「日本は 地圖で見 るご、たいへん小 さい 國のやうで すが、面積は ごの くらゐ あります か」
- 乙 「六十七萬五千平 方キロメートルあ ります」
- 甲「そんなに ありま すか。それでは イ ギリスや フラン スよりは 大きい ですね」
- 乙「え→、本州ご北海 道、九州、四國、
 査灣ご樺太の南の

- A:—Although Nippon looks very small on an atlas, what is the total area?
 - B:-Six hundred seventy-five thousand square km.
 - A:—As large as all that? Then actually it is larger than England or France.
 - B:-Yes, the country consists of the main land, Hok-



ほうご 朝鮮、そ のほか たくさん の 島が ありま す」

- 甲「人口は ごれほご ありますか」
- 乙「およそ九千萬 です」
- 甲「ずゐぶん たくさ ん ですね。いち ばん 大きな 都會 は やはり 東京 ですか」
- 乙「さうです。 東京 は 人口が 五百萬 ちかく あつて、世 界で 三番目の 大 きな 都 です」
- 甲「東京の つぎは」

kaido, Kyushu, Shikoku, Formosa, Southern Saghalien, Korea and many other small islands.

- A :---What is the population ?
- B:— Approximately ninety million.
- A :- Quite a large number, oh ! Is the largest city Tokyo after all ?
- B:-Yes, it is. Tokyo has a population of nearly five million, and is the third largest city in the world.
- A :---What comes next ?-

- 乙 「大阪です。 大阪 は 人口は 二百四 十五萬ほご あり ます」
- 甲「東京さ 大阪は、 ごのくらわ はな れて ゐますか」
- 乙「五百七十キロメ ートルぐらわ は なれてむます」
- 甲「そのほかの 大き な 都會は」
- 乙「京都の 九十五萬 人、名古屋の 九 十萬人,神戸の 七 十八萬人、橫濱の 六十二萬人で、こ れを 六大都市ご いひます。まだ こ

- B:—Osaka. It has a population of about two million four hundred fifty thousand.
- A :—How far apart are Tokyo and Osaka ?
- B:— Approximately five hundred seventy km.
- A :—Beside these, what are the other big cities?
- B:--Kyoto with nine hundred fifty thousand, Nagoya, with nine hundred thousand, Kobe, with seven hundred eighty thousand, Yokohama with six hundred

のほかに	人口十
萬以上の	都會が
三十もあ	ります」

- 甲「まあ、さうです か。 商業や 工業 の さかんな 地方 は」
- 乙「東京から 西の方 です。こさに、名 古屋、大阪、北九 州なごが さかん です」
- 甲「九州に大きな 都 會が ありますか」

twenty thousand. These are called the six largest cities. In addition to these, there are thirty cities with a population of over one hundred thousand.

- A:—Ah, is that so? In what districts of Japan are commerce and industry most active?
- B:--Tokyo and districts lying to the west. Especially are Nagoya, Osaka and Northern Kyushu most active.
- A :—Are there any large cities in Kyushu?

- 乙 「えゝ、福岡だの 長崎だのが あり ます」
- 甲 「臺灣は ずゐぶん 南ですね」
- 乙「えゝ、臺灣は も う 熱帶に はいつ て ゐます」
- 甲「さうするミ、北の はてから 南の臺 灣まで ごのくら ゐ あるのですか」
- 乙「五千キロメート ル以上 あります」 甲「ずゐぶん 長いで すね。 さころで、 名所さしては ご こを みれば いゝ でせうか」

- B:-Yes, cities like Fukuoka and Nagasaki.
- A:—Formosa is located very much to the south, isn't it?
- B :—Yes, Formosa is already in the tropics.
- A:—Then what is the distance between the northernmost and the southern-most points in Formosa?
- B:—It is over five thousand km.
- A:—Quite a distance, isn't it? By the way. What famous places should one visit?

乙「まづ、東京の近く	B
では箱根、鎌倉、	
日光なごで、それ	
から京都、大阪、	
奈良なごは かな	
らず 見なければ	
なりませんね。あ	
の有名な富士山	
は、京都へ行く汽	
車の なかから 見	
えます」	

- 甲「船は、横濱に つくのでしたね」
- 乙「さうです。アメ

リカから くれば 横濱に つきます が、支那の方から

- い、文加の方から
- くるさ 神戸に つ

B:—Well, near Tokyo one should visit Hakone, Kamakura and Nikko, and also Kyoto, Osaka, and Nara should definitely be included in the itinerary. The famous Fujisan (Mt. Fuji) can be seen from the train going down to Kyoto.

- A:-The steamer arrives at Yokohama, doesn't it?
- B:-Yes, sir. ' If you come from America, you will touch Yokohama first, however if you are coming up

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<	3	έ.	神戶	「につ
				品の中
か	5	涑	沪 卢	り海の
5	っ	11	,r	景色
かぷ	見	51	まっ	5.

- 甲「日本は なかなか 景色が いゝさう ですね」
- 乙「えゝ、 けしきの いいのさ おんせ んの多いのは 日 本の じまん で す。殊に春は 櫻 が 咲いて ごこも 實に きれいです」

from China, you will touch Kobe first. From China you will be able to enjoy the beautiful scenery of the Inland Sea (setonaikai) from the steamer before reaching Kobe.

- A:—I understand that the scenic beauty of Japan is very attractive.
- B:-Yes, sir. Natural beauty of the country and the large number of natural hot springs is Japan's outstanding features. Especially in spring when the cherry trees are in blossom everywhere is extremely beautiful.



Fujisan



A Night Scene of an Old Castle and Cherry Blossoms

VI. 會話 CONVERSATION

日 光 NIKKO

- 甲「日光を 見たいご 思ひますが、ごう 行つたら いいで せうか」
- 乙「は、日光ですか。 日光なら 東京か ら 汽車でも 電車 でも 行けます」
- 甲「自動車では 行け ませんか」
- 乙「自動車でも 行け ますが、汽車の方 が 便利でせう」
- 甲「汽車は ごこから 出ますか」

A :---I would like to visit Nikko. How shall I go?

- B:—Oh, Nikko. You can go from Tokyo by either the Government train or private electric line.
- A :—Is it not possible to go by car?
- B:--Of course you can go by car; but it is more convenient to take the train.
- A :—From where does the train start ?

- 乙「上野驛から 出ま す」
- 甲「何時間 かかりま すか」
- 乙 「普通列車ならば 三時間二十分です が、急行ならば 二 時間十分で 行き ます」

- 甲「汽車賃は いくら ですか」
- 乙「三等が 二圓十三 錢です。 二等は、 三等の 倍で すか ら、四圓二十六錢 です」

- B:--From the Ueno station.
- A :—How many hours will the trip take ?
- B:—If you go by an ordinary train, it will take you three hours twenty minutes, however if you take an express the trip can be made in two hours ten minutes.
- A:--What is the fare?
- B:-Three yen thirteen sen for third class. As the second class fare is twice that of the third, it will cost you four yen twenty-six sen.

- 甲「片道ですね」
- 乙「さうです」
- 甲「東京から 日歸り が できますか」
- 乙「朝早く 行けば ゆつくり 見物し て 歸へれます」
- .甲 「見物するさころ は」
 - 乙「さうですね。 ま づ第一に 日光廟 ですね」
 - 甲「日光廟と いふの は 何ですか」
 - 乙 「徳川家康さいふ えらい將軍を ま

- A:—I suppose this is for one way only?
- B:-Yes, sir.
- A :-- Can one make a day's trip from Tokyo?
- B:—If you leave early in the morning, you can do your sightseeing at leisure.
- A :---Where would you recommend that I visit?
- B:-Well, first of all I would suggest the Nikko Shrine.
- A :---What is the Nikko Shrine?
- B:-It is a shrine built for the famous shoogun (war-

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- 甲 「それは 驛から 遠い ですか」
- 乙「いゝえ、 すぐで す。 電車か バス だと 五六分です」
- 甲「見物するのに よ ほご 時間が かゝ りませうか」
- 乙「二時間 ぐらゐ ですが いそげば 一時間半でも 見 られます」

rior) Tokugawa Ieyasu. It was built over three hundred years ago, and is a very pretty sight.

- A :—Is it very far from the station?
- B:—No, close by. If you go by street car or bus, it will take you only five or six minutes.
- A:—Will it take a considerable time to inspect the shrine?
- B:—It usually takes about two hours, but if you hurry, you can cover everything in an hour and a half.

- 甲 それから ごこを 見物したら いい でせうか」
- 乙 「日光廟を 出て また 電車か バス で 二十分ほご 行 きますこ 馬返こ いふこころに つ きます。電車はそ こまでゝ そこか ら こんごは 自動 車で けはしい 坂 路を 八キロメー トルほご のぼる と 中禪寺湖とい ふ湖水にでます。 阪の上に つくご 華嚴ノ 瀧が 眼の

A:-From there, where shall I go?

B:—After leaving the Nikko Shrine, if you go on a street car or bus for twenty minutes, you will arrive at a place called Umagaeshi. This is the terminus of rhe street car. From there, after a climb by motor car over a steep mountain road covering a distance of eight km., you will arrive at Lake Chuzenji. From the summit of the mountain you will



Nikko Shrine



Lake Chuzenji

したに 見えます」

- 甲 「華嚴ノ瀧は 大き な 瀧 ださうです ね」
- 乙「えゝ、 高さが百 メートルも あつ て なかなか りつ ゆな 瀧です。エ レヴエーターが ありますから そ れに のつて 下に おりてみるこ な ほ みごこです」
- 甲「中禪寺湖は その すぐ近く ですね」
- 乙「さうです 瀧の上 が 中禪寺湖です から 歩いて 五六

- see the Kegon Waterfall at your feet.
- A :—I understand that the Kegon Waterfall is quite large.
- B:-Yes, it is approximately a hundred feet in height and is a grand sight. An elevator is available, so if you take same to the base of the fall, the sight is even grander.
- A:—Lake Chuzenji is very close to the Fall isn't it?
- B:—Yes, it is. The top of the waterfall being Lake

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近く	に	高い山	から
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- 甲 「見物するさころ は それだけ です か」
- 乙「い、え そこから また 十三キロメ ートルほご 行く こ 湯元溫泉ごい ふ 溫泉が ありま す。こ、も 景色

Chuzenji, it is a walk of only five or six minutes. The lake is situated a thousand three hundred meters above sea level and has a circumference of about twentyseven or eight km. Near by are tall mountains making a pretty picture.

- A :—Are there no other places to visit ?
- B:-Yes, there are. If you go a further thirteen km. there is a hotspring resort called Yumoto. This is also

のいいごころです が、まあ たいて いの人は 中禪寺 湖から ひきかへ します

- 甲 「中禪寺湖の近く に 宿屋が ありま すか,
- 乙「え、 たくさん あります。西洋風 の ホテルも あり ます。夏は 涼し いので 避暑客が 多いし、冬は ス キーや、スケート に 行く人も たく さんあります。こ ミに 秋の 紅葉は 有名です」
- 甲「ありがたう ご ざいました。よく わかりました」

a very pretty spot, but usually people return after seeing Lake Chuzenji.

- A:—Is there a hotel near Lake Chuzenji?
- B:-Yes, very many. Foreign-style hotels also. Owing to the coolness in summer, there are many people who make it into a resort, and in winter there are many people who go there to skii and skate. The maples in autumn are especially popular.
- A :---Thank you very much. I have understood everything very well.

JAPANESE CHARACTERS. KATA-KANA.

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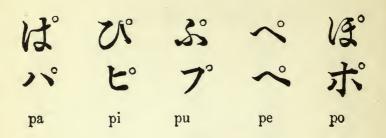
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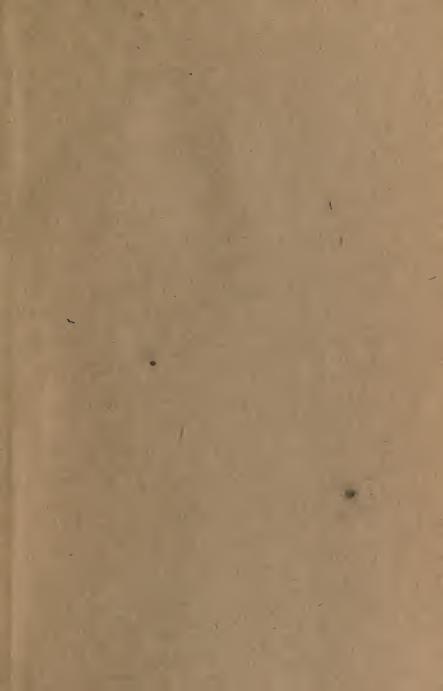
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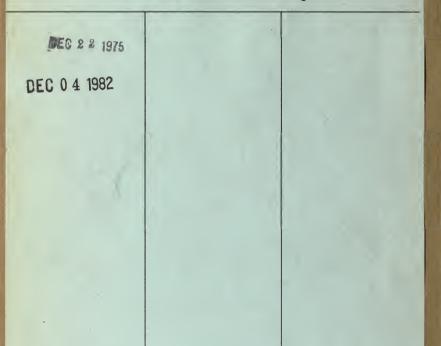


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